

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 15.

Dewey is opposed to expansion, and especially in the direction of the Philippines.

New York is getting up a mammoth colonial and international exposition for 1902, in honor of the twentieth century.

The President has sent a message to Congress urging the necessity of the construction of a cable across the Pacific.

President McKinley has ordered a court of inquiry touching the charges of Gen. Miles concerning the condition of the meat furnished the army during the war with Spain.

Out in Alabama the farmers are increasing the production of cane syrup. That is a move in the direction of pure food. In Ohio the legislature is making war on glucose sugar and syrups. They ought to be ruled out of the country.

The President has commuted Gen. Egan's sentence to suspension for six years from his rank and command, and the army is indignant thereat. Egan will spend his "vacation" in Europe.

Gen. O. O. Howard, who was in position to know the facts, confesses at this late day that his side missed being thrashed at Gettysburg by a very narrow squeak. Writing of Gen. G. S. Greene, lately deceased, at Morristown, N. J., he says: "But for him, or some such intelligent and gallant officer in his place, we should have lost that famous field." And Meade's superior force, it will be remembered, fought on the defensive and behind breastworks.—News and Courier.

RIGHT TO DRINK AND TO SELL RUM.

Mr. Williams Considers the Two Very Different.

To the Editor of The State:

The article of Mr. Featherstone in today's issue of The State, advising a coalition of prohibitionists and salaried politicians,

is a very curious and interesting study of the public mind. It is a study of the public mind, and it is a study of the public mind. It is a study of the public mind, and it is a study of the public mind. It is a study of the public mind, and it is a study of the public mind.

much thought, and will discuss it in a brief and impartial manner.

A man with a spark of patriotism should not permit any selfish motive, political or otherwise to warp his judgment, however little influence such judgment may have, on a matter involving the morals, property and happiness of thousands of men, women and children.

Almost since civilization began battle has waged between two schools of thinkers on this question. The one contending that it is wrong to drink or sell liquor; and the other contending that it is right: the one advocating prohibition, the other the license system.

If the theory of prohibition is right, in so far as it relates to the consumption of whiskey, the principle upon which all republics are founded is wrong. If the principle that the government has no right to interfere with the private habits of the citizen, unless those habits become so vicious as to injure his neighbor is right, how can the opposite theory of prohibition be justified?

If Mr. Smith elects to drink wine in moderation with his meals, what right has Mr. Jones to demand that the government forbid? Mr. Jones will confess there is no harm in the conduct of Mr. Smith except "example"; that it is "expedient" to violate the rights of Mr. Smith, that others may not be permitted to abuse theirs—unmindful that he has abandoned principle and adopted expediency.

Prohibitionists seem never to have paused to consider the difference between the right to drink and the right to sell whiskey.

They seem unmindful that the one is a private and the other a public function: that the right to drink is a question already settled in the public mind beyond controversy, and that the right to sell is a public function open to reasonable compromise.

What are the effects of prohibition?

If it is settled that the right to drink exists and will be maintained isn't it also settled that human avarice will legally or otherwise furnish the supply? Can anything nearer approach a truism than that the public will is higher than law, and that if the public wants liquor, and its sale is prohibited, the seller has every reasonable

assurance against punishment if detected?

Will juries convict who are themselves guilty of purchases from the accused?

Will elective officers strive to enforce a law that was voted for with the tacit understanding that it was not to be enforced?

Then would the citizen be willing to pay taxes to enforce a law that he, down in his heart, does not want enforced?

Mr. Featherstone has said that prohibition can be as well enforced as the law against all other classes of crime, but is this correct?

Does the law against murder or arson tend to produce murder or arson in other more vicious forms, or to encourage perjury or crimes of any other character? Can it be denied that premature prohibition has this effect?

Space forbids that I go further into detail on this line. Now let us examine the license system that Mr. Featherstone is willing to accept.

The first step in the "high license" drama is always a "local option" law, so called. Who is, or has been, able to lay down a principle that will unerringly guide the legislature in establishing boundary lines of communities that can lay claim to the inherent right of "local self-government" as to the sale of liquor?

Should its application be national, State, county, municipal or individual? In fact, if "local option" is justified under the plea of "self-government," hasn't the individual as much inherent right to sell liquor as a subdivision of individuals have to license him to sell it? Have local subdivisions the right of greater latitude in regard to the sale of liquor than they have concerning other governmental policies?

Then, again, if the individual must be restrained from conducting himself in such a manner as to do injury to his neighbor should the community be exempted from such restraint? Is it possible to imagine the isolation of a municipality or a county so complete that its neighbors would experience none of the ill effects of its barrooms?

Indeed the greatest evils of the liquor traffic, which South Carolina has inherited from the States of the Union, are the result of the sale of liquor.

return of the license fee, the expense of conducting his business, the support of his family and the accumulation of profit all depend upon the sale of whiskey. He finds the appetite of the consumer and the pernicious American habit of treating his most valuable allies, and will provide suitable loafing places to gratify all social demands. Excessive drinking and gambling, the parents of depravity and poverty, are attributable to nature in isolated cases, but they are in the main acquired habits, whose origin can be traced to barroom associations.

It is a sad commentary on our civilization that the man whose business destroys more happiness and begets more misery and crime, and does less to promote our tangible welfare than any other single human agency, should become such a power in politics. Nevertheless it is true, and the reason is plain. He not only has at his back the "boys about town," but he has the support of that army of sober, moderate drinkers

about 17,000 in the first primary last summer, which was considered the full prohibition vote, and the dispensary must be rapidly leading to prohibition if his prediction is true, or else it would be worse than "nonsense" to try to force prohibition upon them.

Then why disturb the peace of the State by forcing elections on counties that are now satisfied? And why take the step backward and abandon to their fate his brethren in the counties that would go "high license?"

If three-fourths of the counties would go prohibition, why not amend the dispensary law so that all that wish to could hold elections and vote out the dispensary? This would be genuine "local option" as to the sale of liquor without bringing to life the county "whiskey rings."

Mr. Featherstone's failure to attack the merit or moral features of the dispensary is a high endorsement of it, and why is he so frenzied against its political features? It matters not what circumstances evolved it, or what political faction suggested it, if its features produce sobriety, preserve good morals and pay a handsome profit, its birth should not damn it. If Mr. Featherstone's wish prevails he will construct a political machine composed of prohibitionists and high license people, and unnatural, abnormal and impossible alliance.

At the last primary election the people sustained and endorsed the dispensary through an exponent that was obnoxious to thousands of them. The struggle of the cause espoused by Mr. Featherstone was shown in the first primary—his vote in the second is attributable to the unpopularity of his opponent and the support of the liquor element. I sincerely wish that prohibition was possible, but do not hope for it through such alliances as he proposes.

L. J. Williams.

Order your Fertilizers and get them home before the bottom falls out of the roads. E. J. Nunn, Edgefield, S. C.

A. J. Gill, Jr., Scotia, S. C., writes: I have used Dr. M. A. Simmons Liver Medicine in my family 10 years. It has cured Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation, and many other ailments.

WINE OF CARDUI

McElree's Wine of Cardui

has demonstrated ten thousand times that it is almost infallible

FOR WOMAN'S PECULIAR WEAKNESSES.

Irregularities and derangements. It has become the leading remedy for this class of troubles. It acts on the system, giving strength, and a wonderfully healing, strengthening and soothing influence upon the muscular organs. Why will any woman suffer another minute with certain relief within reach? Wine of Cardui only costs \$1.00 per bottle at your drug store.

For advice, in cases requiring special treatment, write to the "Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

WINE OF CARDUI

who steadily refuse to surrender their right to drink whiskey.

Then, if it is the verdict of trial that "prohibition will not prohibit," and that it tends to promote perjury and crimes of kindred character, and if the saloon has proven to be the leading curse of humanity—in fact the devil's paradise—isn't it time that we practice liberality and toleration, and seek to effect compromises that will grant to the individual the right to drink and yet eliminate from its sale the element of personal interest, which means the elimination of most of the attendant evils? Does not the dispensary nearer approach this condition than other known liquor legislation? Its theory is:

First. That men will drink whiskey.

Second. Then its sale should be legalized.

Third. The element of personal profit removed from said sale.

Fourth. We are thus driven to its official sale.

Under the dispensary law, the interest of the vendor, the social feature, the treating habit, and in fact all incentive to drink is obliterated except the appetite of the consumer. He cannot congregate with friends at night or on Sunday and play pool, billiards and cards, and have served enticing mixed drinks. There is nobody to pursue him and seduce him into drinking.

To purchase liquor from the dispensary is an unsocial, cold-blooded transaction; the avarice of the vendor and the appetite of the consumer is separated, and the system is well known to be unpromising of drunkards. That there is some drunkenness on account of the use of dispensary liquor there is no doubt, and it has been urged that it is wrong for the State to engage in its sale, but is it any worse for the State to sell than it is for her to license the citizen to sell? If it is crime, isn't the abettor as guilty as the principal? But why point out further the good effects of the dispensary? But few deny that its influence has been for good, and Mr. Featherstone admits that by its operation the old liquor ring was broken up, and that "under the constitution of '95 we cannot

maintain the old 'rum system."

Up-to-date Chattel Mortgage.

Titles to Real Estate, etc., for sale at this office. Do not ask us for "Bills Sales," we do not keep them now. They are no good, having been relegated to the limbo of the dusty and musty past, or rather to the "LIMBUS FATUORUM"—paradise of fools.

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WHEN THE LIGHT

The rooms are hushed low. I sit and listen to the faintest sound. That comes from out the distant mill. It comes and croons in an undertone Of alien regions vast and lone. Of pleasures lost in a land unknown; Then steals away, and all is still. 'Tis good to listen to the wind. When rooms are hushed and lights are low.

When those we love are come and gone, To miss sweet eyes where late they shone, To look for what we may not find, Long-cherished forms that haunt the mind.

Soft voices that were once too kind; To live and miss them one by one is weary work. Who'd stay behind When those we love have come and gone?

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Don't Know It.

There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it,—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidney poison in the blood is liable to attack the vital organs, or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell. Then the richness of the blood—the albumen—leaks out and the sufferer has Bright's Disease, the worst form of kidney trouble. Kidney trouble can be detected although it is slow and deceptive. First, by analysis of the urine; second, by the simple test of setting the urine aside in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, when a cloud or brick dust settling indicates it.

It was just such trouble in his infinite power and good the Great Physician caused St. Root to grow for the benefit of suffering mankind, leaving it to serving Dr. Kilmer, the great and bladder specialist to cover it and make it known world. Its wonderful effects promptly curing the most distressing cases is truly marvelous. May have a sample bottle Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the kidney, liver and bladder remedy by mail free.

Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Hamilton, N. Y. When writing on this paper.

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MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS OF SUBSTITUTES FOR THE CURE OF DEFORMITIES.

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One dollar per bottle at all drug stores, or sent by express on receipt of price. Full Book, containing valuable information for women, will be sent to any address upon application to THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Strayed or Stolen.

(or randy colored) a spare made, mane white spot in forehead, has long bushy hair, information as to her fully received. Return to me. J. W. BRIGGS, Edgefield Co., S. C.

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This Solid Oak Bedroom Suit, Dresser, Washstand and Bedstead, with large beveled Mirrors in Dresser; double enclosed Washstand; Bedstead 4 ft. 6 in. wide, 6 or 8 ft. high, bracket rails and double hooks; all beautifully carved and highly finished. Worth everywhere \$25.00, but to introduce our business we will sell one car load of these suits for

\$15.00 PER SUIT.

Don't write and ask questions send the \$15.00 and get the Suit. You can get your money back if it is not all right.

It is useless to spend \$25.00 to \$40.00 for Stoves with high sounding names and worthless guarantees when we can ship you a nice, plain, well-made, heavy No. 8 Stove; the good kind, the kind that lasts, including 40 pieces of ware, for only

\$10.00.

The oven is large enough to bake a turkey. Your money back if Stove is not satisfactory

We Want Your Trade.

A Little Money Buys

Lots of Goods at Our Store.

This Solid Oak Bedroom Suit, Dresser, Washstand and Bedstead, with large beveled Mirrors in Dresser; double enclosed Washstand; Bedstead 4 ft. 6 in. wide, 6 or 8 ft. high, bracket rails and double hooks; all beautifully carved and highly finished. Worth everywhere \$25.00, but to introduce our business we will sell one car load of these suits for

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This advertisement describes two of our sledge hammer bargains, we have lots of others, including bargains in

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